



Data-Informed Overdose Risk Mitigation

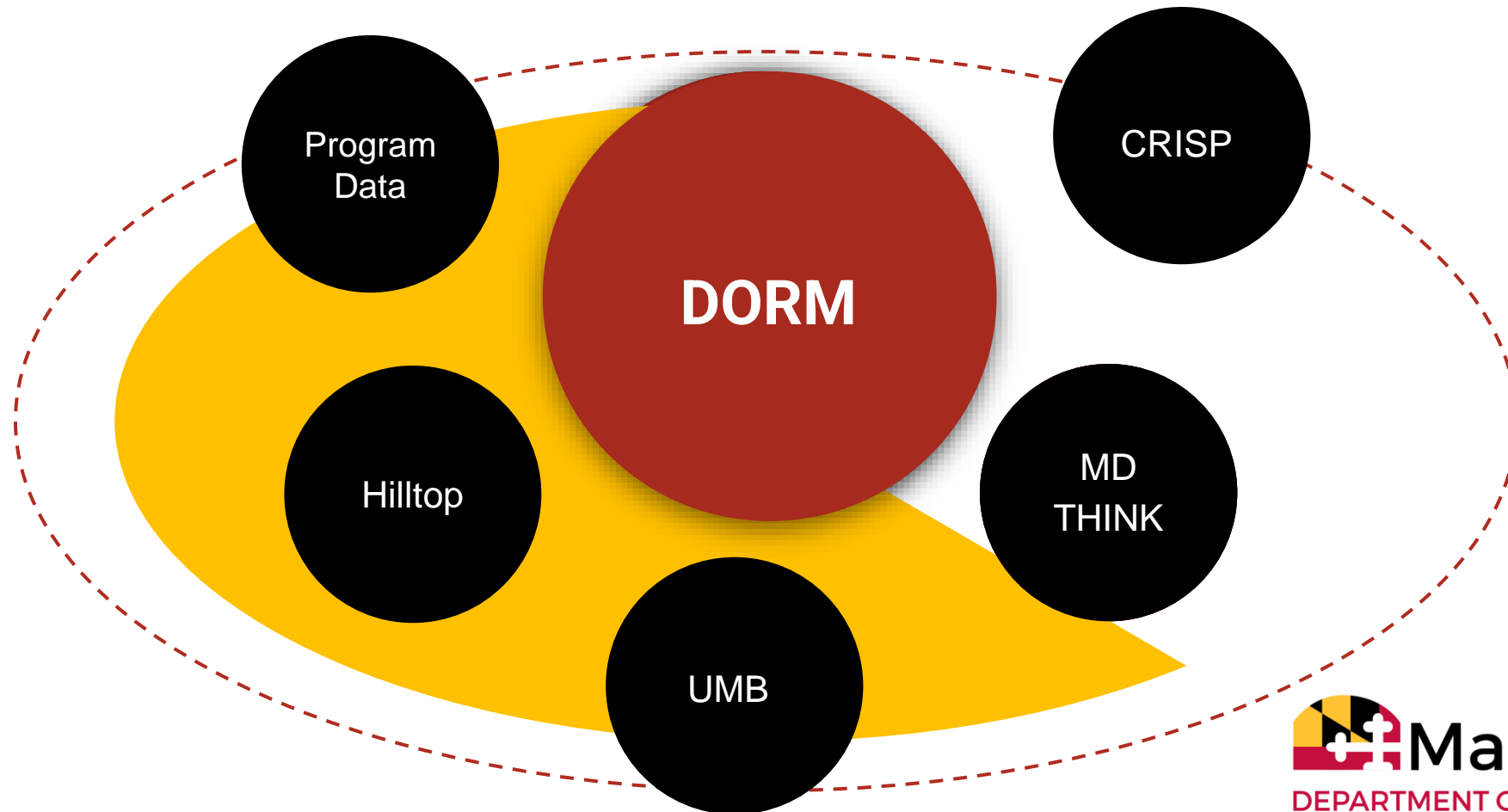
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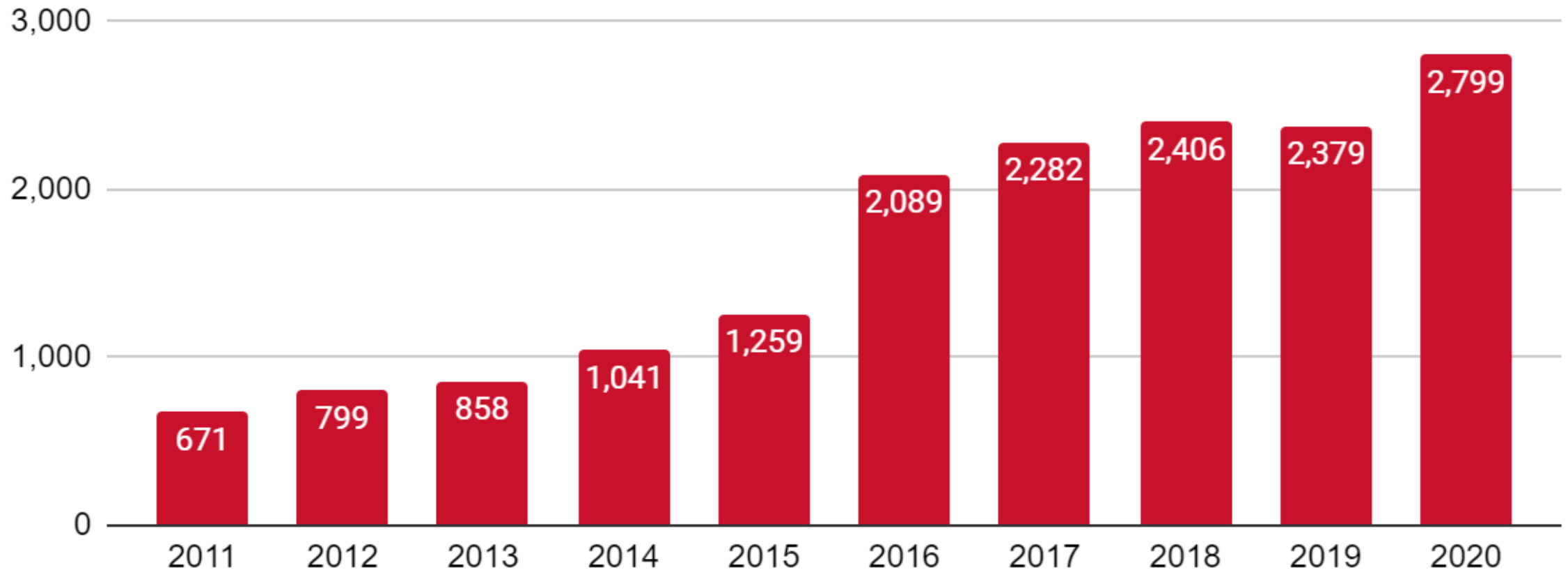
DORM Overview

- Chapter 211 Act of 2018
- Requires the Maryland Department of Health to produce an annual report that links individual-level death records from overdose decedents to public health and public safety sets
- Linked risk profiles are used to inform policy and programmatic decision-making
- Report due July 1st of each year

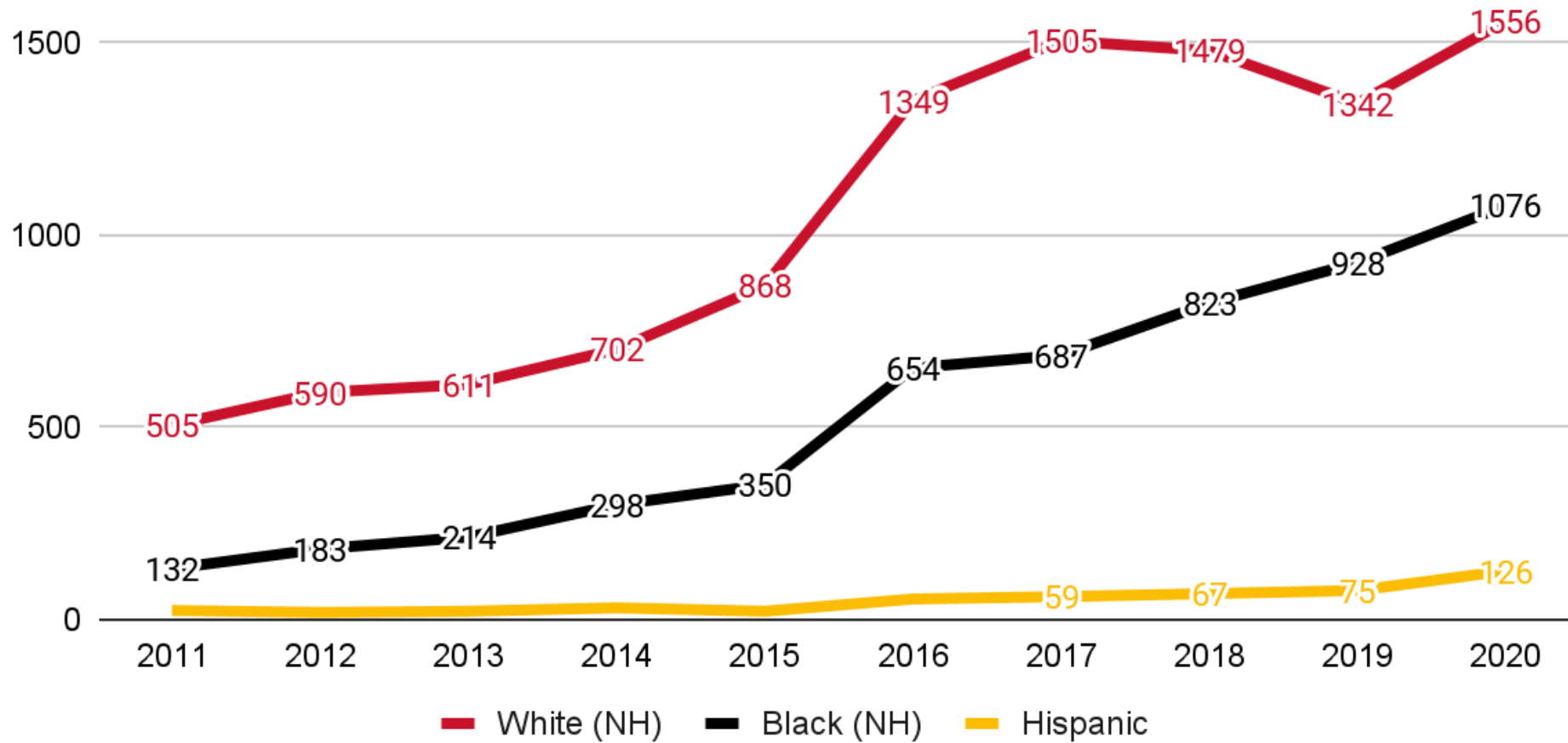
DORM Data Functional Model



Fatal Overdoses Involving All Substances



Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity (2011–2020)



Overdose Deaths by Age and Race/Ethnicity

Since 2016 to 2020, overdose deaths among...



Non-Hispanic Black Marylanders aged 55+



+119.7% *(From 147 to 323)*

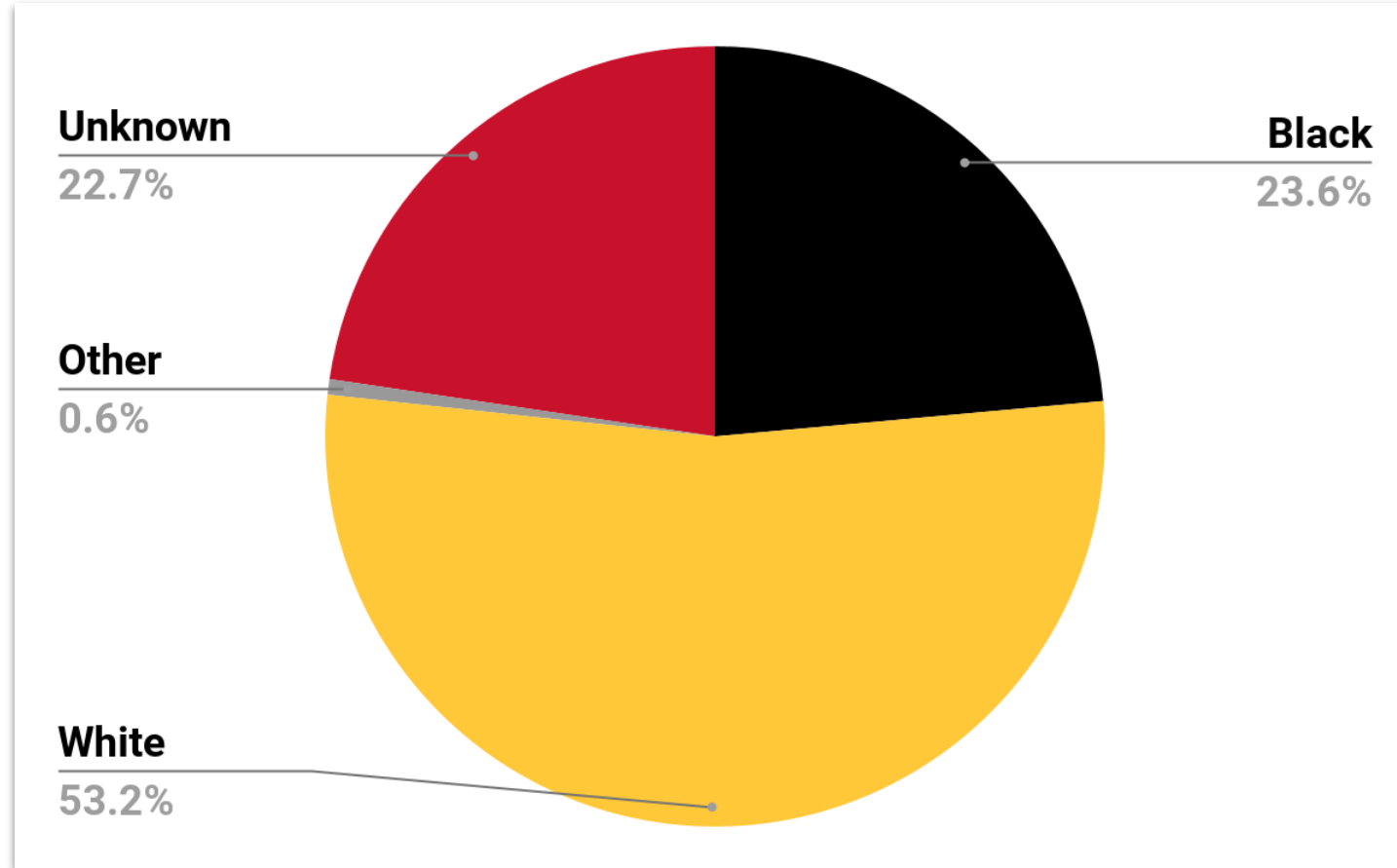


Non-Hispanic white Marylanders aged 55+



+55.7% *(From 158 to 246)*

Buprenorphine Dispensed by Race



Hospital Interactions

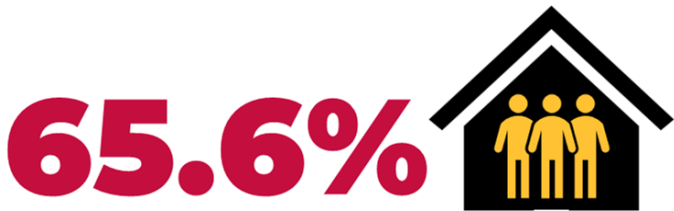


- Seventy percent of individuals who died in the six year study period had an interaction with a Maryland hospital.



- Of those, about 40% were seen for an overdose-related event.

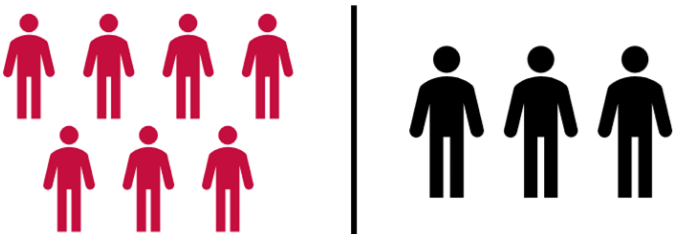
Demographics



of fatal overdoses occurred in residential settings



of overdose decedents had a high school diploma or equivariant degree or did not finish high school



Nearly 70% of overdose decedents were eligible for Medicaid within 12 months of their death

Policy Recommendations

Expand MOUD Access for Black Marylanders

- White Marylanders may be disproportionately dispensed buprenorphine more often than Black Marylanders.
- Further understand barriers to expanding access to buprenorphine among Black Marylanders to eliminate those barriers.



Expand Targeted Naloxone Distribution

- Continue targeted naloxone distribution to the friends and families of people who use drugs.
- Explore contributing factors that are preventing bystander intervention.
- Support STOP Act implementation



Care Coordination

- Over 70% of overdose decedents were Medicaid-eligible within 12 months before their death.
- Continued outreach efforts are needed to connect the Medicaid-eligible population to health care services and to address the social determinants of health among this population.



DORM as a Pilot Use Case for CAA



Questions?

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